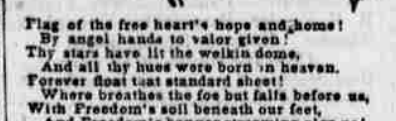


Ambrotypes and Photographs.	
Best specimen.....	50c
Committee—H. Vance, Barnesville; A. C. Partridge, Wheeling; Wm. Farin, Clairsville. Entrance fee one dollar.	
Class T—Sample of Fruit.	
Best variety of cherries.....	50c
Display of cherries, 4 varieties.....	50c
Display of strawberries, 4 varieties.....	50c
Best strawberries.....	50c
Variety of raspberries.....	50c
Variety of blackberries.....	50c
Variety of gooseberries.....	50c
Display not less than 4 varieties.....	50c
Committee—P. Leach, Morristown; J. Dew, Belmont; Jenn Wright, Belmont. Entrance free.	
Class V—Bread and Dairy Products.	
Best barrel of flour from best wheat.....	50c
Entrance fee one dollar.	
Best pair country cured hams.....	50c
2 loaves of bread.....	50c
Sample fresh butter.....	50c
Box of honey.....	50c
Cheese, 10 lbs. or over.....	50c
Light cakes.....	50c
Pound cake.....	50c
Sponge cake.....	50c
Pastry.....	50c
Rusk.....	50c
Committee—John Shepherd, Loydsville; Mrs. B. Davenport, Barnesville; Mrs. J. Lippincott, Morristown; Mrs. E. Rhodes, Bellairs; Mrs. B. Hogue, East Richmond. Entrance free.	
Class V—Fruit.	
Best sample 4 var., not less than 5 of each variety.....	50c
1 bush. apples, any variety.....	50c
1 bush. peaches.....	50c
1 bush. pears.....	50c
Specimen of pears.....	50c
Specimen quinces.....	50c
Specimen plums.....	50c
Specimen grapes.....	50c
1 bushel dried peaches.....	50c
Committee—Wm. Nichols, Belmont; J. Doudney, Barnesville; Jos. Edgerton, Barnesville; W. Dumas, Lincolnton; John Ward, Hendryburg. Entrance free.	
Class W—Sample of Crops.	
Best 4 bush. wheat, raised in '63.....	50c
dos. ears corn raised in 1863.....	50c
1 bush. timothy seed.....	50c
do. cloverseed.....	50c
Sample sweet potatoes.....	50c
1 bush. of Onions.....	50c
do. tomatoes.....	50c
do. cabbages.....	50c
do. beets.....	50c
do. cabbage.....	50c
Pumpkins.....	50c
Squash.....	50c
do. brown corn.....	50c
do. brown corn.....	50c
Committee—Win. Dixon, Chas. Barnard, Bridgeport; Alena Bond, Morristown; Asa Hogue, Bethesda; Wm. W. Gregg. Entrance free.	
Class X—Preserves and Jellies.	
Quince do.....	50c
Plum do.....	50c
Cherry do.....	50c
Tomato do.....	50c
Grape do.....	50c
Pear do.....	50c
Raspberry do.....	50c
Apple do.....	50c
Strawberry do.....	50c
Blackberry do.....	50c
Gooseberry do.....	50c
Currant Jam.....	50c
Blackberry do.....	50c
Elderberry do.....	50c
Raspberry do.....	50c
Quince Jelly.....	50c
Apple do.....	50c
Currant do.....	50c
Peach do.....	50c
Strawberry do.....	50c
Apple do.....	50c
Grape do.....	50c
Cherry do.....	50c
Pear do.....	50c
Tomato do.....	50c
Raspberry do.....	50c
Elderberry do.....	50c
Maple molasses.....	50c
Apple do.....	50c
Sorghum do.....	50c
Sample sorghum sugar.....	50c
Maple sugar.....	50c
Sealed peaches.....	50c
Cherries.....	50c
Plums.....	50c
Strawberries.....	50c
Raspberries.....	50c
Grapes.....	50c
Apples.....	50c
Pears.....	50c
Pickled Cucumbers.....	50c
Peaches.....	50c
Cherries.....	50c
Plums.....	50c
Tomatoes.....	50c
Pears.....	50c
Spiced fruits, each variety.....	50c
Committee—L. Holloway, Flushing; Mrs. Jno. McKee, Mrs. A. Evers, Mrs. A. Tidball, Miss Matt. Bernard, Morristown. Entrance free.	
Class Y—Household Manufactures.	
Best Quilt.....	50c
Counterpane.....	50c
Blankets (home made).....	50c
Blankets (factory).....	50c
Double coverlet.....	50c
10 yds. flannel, (home made).....	50c
Rag carpet.....	50c
6 cuts stocking yarn (home made).....	50c
Fair woolen stockings.....	50c
Fair woolen socks.....	50c
Fair cotton socks.....	50c
1 lb. sewing thread.....	50c
Shirt.....	50c
Liens shirt.....	50c
Committee—Wm. Alexander, Bridgeport; Mrs. C. Burson, Mrs. Jost Junks, Flushing; Mrs. S. Harts, Flushing; Mrs. John Welch, Gloucest. Entrance free.	
Class Z—Ornamental Needlework.	
Best and neatest made dress.....	50c
Table cover.....	50c
Yarn cushion.....	50c
Variety worked work.....	50c
Specimen bonnet trimmings.....	50c
Tidy.....	50c
Lamp mat.....	50c
Worked collar.....	50c
Worked head dress.....	50c
Ladies cap.....	50c
Committee—Joseph Green, Mrs. M. Ball, Somerton; Mrs. Ota Vance, Barnesville; Mrs. John Williams, Loydsville; Miss L. Bailey, Flushing. Entrance free.	
Class AB—Flowers.	
Best exhibit pot flowers.....	50c
Cat flowers.....	50c
Evergreen.....	50c
Specimen painting.....	50c
Specimen shell work.....	50c
Picture frames.....	50c
Committee—Jost Evans, Mrs. Professor Davenport, Barnesville; Mrs. E. Miles, Somerton; Miss Mary Williams, Flushing; Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Bridgeport. Entrance free.	
Class CD—Field Crops, Farms, etc.	
Best managed farm.....	50c

2 Acres wheat..... 3 2
2 Acres corn..... 3 2
2 Acres oats..... 3 2
2 Acres Irish potatoes..... 3 2
Committee—Josiah Close, St. Clairsville; Balaam Nichols, Wheeling Creek; H. Bundy, Burton, Station. Entrance fee \$1. Premiums will be awarded on articles of sufficient merit not enumerated in the foregoing list.

THOS. A. FARR, Pres.
A. P. MILLER, Sec'y.
Belmont Chronicle.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

"All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or upon business relating to the office, should be addressed 'Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio.'"



Flag of the free heart's hope and home!

Thy stars are the world's dawn,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forward! march! march! march!
Where Freedom's flag is streaming o'er us!

Union Nominations.
GOVERNOR,
JOHN BROUGH,
of Cuyahoga.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
CHARLES ANDERSON, of Montgomery.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
JAMES H. GODMAN, of Marion.
TREASURER OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HOCKING H. HUNTER, of Fairfield.
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN M. BARRERE, of Highland.

The Gazette of last week, under the head of MORE MOB VIOLENCE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT WHOLESALE MURDER, contained an article over two columns in length of the most malicious and incendiary character, full of falsehoods and misrepresentations from the beginning to the end, and designed by its author to arouse the animosity of his party—its great component element—to the commission of those outrages and wrongs for which it has always had such an uncontrollable penchant. The author of that article—we will not say the editor of the paper, for he is evidently not its author—is guilty of a very great act of injustice to the parties implicated in this transaction, in publishing so base a perversion of the truth, in the premises, to prejudice public feeling and sentiment, when he knew the matter was to be legally investigated. But who ever knew a Copperhead to be guilty of an act of justice?

If the people of the county and State understood the facts in this case as they will when it shall have been investigated by the legal authorities, as it will be, and the actions and doings of both sides made known, the article in question could do no harm; its partisan character would be fully understood, as well as its complete disregard for truth, and its author would receive what he merits, the scorn and contempt of every honest man. But as there can be no legal investigation of it until after the Fall election, it was thought some capital might be made of it, to bolster up the waning fortunes of the Democratic ticket in the State and county, and for this purpose they proceed to publish a distorted account of the affair, and without delay send to the Statesman a false and mischievous account for State use.

We shall refrain at present, on the solicitation of friends of the implicated, from making any statement of the matter, and ask the respectable portion of community to withhold their opinions until after the matter shall be properly investigated. We have no disposition to screen the violators of law, or the disturbers of the public peace, and when this affair shall be fairly and impartially adjudicated, if it shall be found that Mr. Nichols and friends, instead of acting simply on the defensive, as we believe they did, were the aggressive party, we shall cheerfully submit to the decision. We would, however, call the attention of the friends of law and order to the following extracts from the article referred to, to show the character of the men engaged on the other side of the question, and how far they went in violation of the law after the difficulty was over:

"After commencing parading and threatening on both sides the Omnibus started with its load for Morristown. Some of the Democrats threatening to return that night with armed men and clean out and burn the Abolition huts."

"After the Morristown Omnibus arrived at Morristown and it became known that a murderous assault had been made on their fellow-citizens, and that Mr. Simpson had been shot through the arm, making an ugly and painful wound, ABOUT FORTY MEN ARMED THEMSELVES AND STARTED FOR LOYDSVILLE."

"We intend to hold meetings. We will form processions. We will display and carry banners, with mottoes of our own choice. We will cheer for whom it may seem good to us, and no man of either high or low degree, shall interfere with us with impunity in these matters. And all such interference may as well stop now as any other time, for stop it must and shall. THE DEMOCRACY will defend themselves from this time forward, first by an appeal to law, and if that fail them, then by all the means which a christian man may use in self-defense."

This is the spirit of their party, and talking on this subject a day or two ago, the great Gamaliel of the party in this place, who some of these men have been brought up, and trained in the principles of treason and violence, said "Burn them out! burn them out!"

This is the spirit of their party, that in Kentucky led the mob against Cassius M. Clay, and destroyed his printing office for daring to advocate the principles of freedom.

This is the spirit that in Kansas sought by mob violence to fetter the will of the people and force upon them despotic laws, of which the following is an extract:

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

And when these laws were before the Senate of the United States for ratification, the same spirit induced George E. Pugh, the present Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, to say:

"Sir, I regret the necessity for such legislation; but where Slavery exists as an institution, laws of that character must be adopted."

This is the spirit that in the Senate of the United States, manifested itself in the Democratic party, in the brutal assault on Senator Sumner, for words spoken in debate.

This is the spirit that led your party in Noble county, and in Holmes county, in this State, to an open, armed resistance to the laws of the Government, and to the mobbing of its officers.

This is the spirit that has led your party in Indiana and Illinois to frequent and open demonstrations of hostility against the Government and against the laws.

This is the spirit that in the city of New York has organized itself into a great mob to resist the draft, and is destroying the property of the citizens, and murdering the officers of the laws.

And this is the spirit in your party, encouraged and fostered by its leaders and press, that is to day threatening the peace and safety of the country; that is manifesting itself in open opposition to the Government wherever the numerical force of your party encourages the hope of success, and which in the great rebellion, originating in your party, is doing more to defeat the efforts of the Government to restore the Union it has severed, than all the armed hosts of the enemy mustered upon the battle-field, since the war began.

The Interview between Gens. Grant and Pemberton.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the interview between Gens. Grant and Pemberton:

Gen. Pemberton then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by Grant at 3 p. m. The latter, with his staff, appeared on the hills where the battle was fought. Here the party halted, until Gen. Pemberton appeared, accompanied by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peachus met the confiding heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. The men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico now met as foes, with all the world looking upon them. The one his country's glory, the other his country's shame.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence. Gen. Grant, Montgomery spoke—"Gen. Grant, Gen. Pemberton." They shook hands politely. It was evident Pemberton was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions."

Gen. Grant then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. Grant smoked all the time. Pemberton played with the grass and pulled leaves. Grant finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse.

It was a polite thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity, and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportation and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night that the Fourth would finish them, and they would be arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. But our soldiers are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much delighted. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburg paper of July 2, of which I send you a copy, admits the soldiers of noble meat and the pilfering of the soldiers in private houses. Mrs. Cicco, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. Gen. Green, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Col. Griffin of the 1st Louisiana Regiment, was also killed. There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Butternutism.

It was announced on Friday that Governor Yates, of Illinois, had been shot at through the window in his own house. This is the spirit of secession, everywhere the same spirit was rampant about the time President Lincoln was inaugurated, and tried much to assassinate him. Many were surprised that he ever succeeded in getting to Washington City alive. There is nothing but a few of undignified punishment which deter many of the secessionists everywhere from imbruing their hands in the blood of Union men. If Northern secessionists had the same power over the masses that those of the South have, Union men would be hanged all around us.

These who value the peace of society must esteem the secessionists, as the bitter foe of the country and an enemy to humanity.

The Herald of Progress, a Spiritual paper of New York, says Stonewall Jackson has become an Abolitionist since his death, and has joined the ranks of the good.

Go it my Stoveball, we always knew you would come out right at last! "And his soul keeps marching on!"—(Nashville Union.)

CAPT. GAMMAN, of the 1st Va. Cavalry is reported missing since the recent fight.

Union County Convention

A Large Crowd in Attendance.

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Excellent Ticket Nominated.

SPEECHES BY JUDGE COWEN, COL. POORMAN, HON. ISAAC HOLLOWAY, AND REV. H. HEBERLING.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The Union Convention of Belmont county met at Belmont on Saturday, July 11. The mass convention organized at 11 o'clock by electing Major Solomon Bentley President and J. B. Longley Secretary.

The roll of Townships was then called, when every Township in the county reported delegations present. The representatives from the various Townships were then instructed to meet at once and select four delegates to represent their respective Townships in the delegate convention.

The following delegates were reported:

Colerain—Dr. C. H. Cope.
Flushing—Daniel Holloway, Swan C. Vance, Hon. Isaac Holloway, Jacob Brandenberg.

Coshocton—Recess Lewis, T. W. Fawcett, S. C. Gregg, John E. McKisson.
Kirkwood—John E. Ward, J. Harper, I. N. Taylor, J. P. Arrick.

Mead—Geo. Crozier, J. W. Highleyman, David Lockwood, Henry Welsh.
Pease—Alex. Brannan, Noah Scott, Dr. S. B. West, W. A. Steele.

Heathcote—J. S. Cratty, R. Harper, R. Richmond—Judge Welsh, Samuel Lewis, Hugh McMillan, Eugene Nagle.
Smith—Wm. Parks, Chas. R. Wilson, G. M. Hamilton, Ira Lewis.

Somerset—Wm. Hodges, Silas Smith, Abner Durgal, John Mead.
Union—John E. Ward, John Lippincott, Thos. McCall, P. Leachery.

Warren—John Bradford, J. W. Fraiser, Wm. Reed, J. C. Cowling.
Washington—M. Danford, Dennis Kemp, S. D. Talbot, Hon. Isaac Welsh.

Wayne—J. D. Mays, S. Berry, Clement McMillan, John Lewis.
Wheeling—Balaam Nichols, Wm. Kamague, Samuel Brannon, Thos. Lodge.
York—R. S. Bries, Chas. C. Fowler.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the delegate convention met in the room over Fawcett's warehouse, and organized by electing Dr. S. B. West, of Pease Township, Chairman, and T. W. Fawcett and J. B. Longley Secretaries.

Col. John Lippincott and Robt. Harper were appointed tellers.

The Secretary read a list of the offices to be filled this Fall, as follows:

Representative;
Probate Judge;
Treasurer;
Prosecuting Attorney;
Commissioner;
Coroner;
Infirmary Director.

On motion of Hon. Isaac Welsh, it was resolved to nominate in the above order, as read by the Secretary.

It was resolved that the person lowest on the list should be withdrawn after each ballot.

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Bradford nominated Coulson Davenport, of Warren Township.
Dr. Cope nominated Lieut. R. H. Cochran, of Pease Township.
Dr. Cratty nominated Dr. Henry West, of Richmond.

1st ballot. 2d ballot. 3d ballot.

Davenport.....	24	30	34
Cochran.....	23	28	29
West.....	16	6	

Coulson Davenport was declared nominated for Representative.

PROBATE JUDGE.

Wm. J. Crymble, of Richmond; J. B. Smith, of Pease; David Harris, of Richmond; David Allen and Jas. H. Drennon, of Pease, were announced as candidates before the convention.

Before the vote was taken, Esq. Highleyman said he was not a candidate.

1st ballot. 2d ballot.

Mead.....	24	19
Highleyman.....	5	
Starbuck.....	1	
Wilkinson.....	30	41
Taylor.....	3	1

Wm. Wilkinson, of Smith Township, was declared re-nominated for Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.

John Mead, of Somerset; Jas. W. Highleyman, of Mead; John Starbuck, of Somerset; Wm. Wilkinson, of Smith, and Oliver Taylor, of Union, were announced as candidates before the convention.

Before the vote was taken, Esq. Highleyman said he was not a candidate.

The delegate convention then adjourned, and reported its proceedings to the mass convention, which ratified the ticket by a thundering yeas!

Lieut. R. H. Cochran, the nominee for Prosecuting Attorney, was called out, who made a handsome speech accepting the nomination.

THE MASS MEETING—SPEECHES BY JUDGE COWEN, COL. POORMAN, AND REV. H. HEBERLING.

While the delegate convention was in session, patriotic and eloquent speeches were made to the masses outside by Judge Cowen, Col. Poorman, and Rev. Henry Heberling.

Col. Poorman spoke of the nature of the political contest in Ohio, the character and position of the Democratic party, its opposition to the measures of the Administration, and its persistent efforts to poison the war.

He showed that there had been an organized opposition to all the wars the country had ever been engaged in,—read from the platforms of the Tories of the revolution and the Federalists of 1814, and compared those platforms with the platforms of the Democratic party, to show their similarity. Read extracts from speeches, papers and documents, to show the existence of an organized element in the Democratic party to resist the law, and openly aid the South in the event of a Northern invasion. Spoke of the strong, undivided Union feeling in the army, and the united vote it would give against Vallandigham, and called on the people present to go to work in earnest, to arm themselves—not as their opponents, with revolvers, but with the record of Vallandigham, and with documents, to show the character of the men and the party they were contending against.

Judge Cowen spoke principally on military affairs, urging the people to organize for service in the departmental corps.

Rev. Heberling spoke briefly of the origin of the rebellion, tracing it back to the days of the old Calhoun party, and showing its growth from its commencement until it assumed its present gigantic form.

These speeches were well received and made favorable impressions on the people present, who went from the convention resolved to labor incessantly for the success of the ticket nominated.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Reply of the President to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, I refer you to my response to the latter meeting most of the points in the former.

This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say, "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different from that which we have in this country."

I am sure you are not aware of the fact that it is in time of peace and public security.

A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different in its application in time of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from that which we have in time of peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself, things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I do not waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption, that I "opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say: "Exemptions from the Constitution limit upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless, if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called, as I think, a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expanded, the other guarantees would remain the same, but the question is, not how those guarantees would stand with that clause out of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you.

My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the only benefit of the writ of habeas corpus is the great means through which to secure the restoration of the law, and the only means by which the law is conserved and made available in the last resort, and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in question, under the advice of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the habeas corpus. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus itself may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it.

You ask, in substance, whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety—when I may choose to say the public safety requires. This question, directed to the philosophy calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question who shall decide, or an affirmation that nobody shall decide what the public safety does require in case of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution comes in to decide the question as to whether or not the public safety is endangered by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and it is to be decided by the people, who are to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made, from time to time, and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of their army and navy is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly, the same people will probably justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only, in times of rebellion, be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word

to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embrace those who duty it is to combat a giant rebellion, and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion. The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, including those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not different from those of others, have been for the prevention, and not for punishment, of proceedings to stay injury as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like the proceedings in such cases and for like reasons they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by jury, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. Vallandigham's case was a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Quite surely nothing of this sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the convention. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for the things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.